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Robert Smith's

ADDRESS,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO the people of the United States, I owe an exposition of the circumstances, which have produced my resignation of the Office of Secretary of State. This duty, irksome as it is, it is my purpose now to perform. It is unexpectedly devolved upon me by the irresistible necessity of obviating the honest misapprehensions of some and the wanton misrepresentations of others. Constrained then, as I reluctantly am, to come forth, I have in the outset only to premise, that this exposition shall be nothing but a brief unvarnished statement of facts, with the superaddition of only such observations as may occasionally be necessary to a distinct understanding of the narration. My object is the vindication of myself: And if in this vindication there should be involved any serious questions as to Mr. Madison, it will only be because such a result is inevitable. In this undertaking, I have an eye to the storm that I will have to buffet;—a storm that will be excited by the parasites of power; but I, at the same time, enjoy the consolation of having in my view the American axiom, "*Measures and not Men*;" the distinguishing characteristic of the independent people of a representative Republic. Besides, it is a truth obvious to every understanding, and confirmed by universal experience, that "in all exertions of duty something is to be hazarded."

Mr. Madison's offer to me of the mission to Russia, which he has allowed to be "of the utmost importance to the Commerce of the United States and the most honorable appointment abroad that is in the gift of our government," is a demonstrative proof of his confidence in me, as to fidelity and as to capacity in public affairs."

This offer was accompanied with many observations, in appearance respectfully made, as to the contrariety of opinion, that had unhappily existed between him and myself with respect to certain *measures* and to certain *nominations*, and in which he seemed to glance particularly at the Bills, touching our foreign relations, that had been introduced by Mr. Macon, at the session of 1809—10, and at the non-intercourse law of the last session. Although his language, in the offer of the mission and in the accompanying observations, was not at all offensive, yet there were indications of embarrassments and awkwardness, that excited in my mind a doubt as to his *real* object. Under the influence of this suspicion, rising from my seat, I, with a decorum due to a President of the United States, distinctly informed him, that owing to our different views of many subjects, I had some time since formed a determination to withdraw from his administration; that I had actually communicated to some of my friends this determination; and to accomplish my purpose I had been only waiting for an occasion, wherein it could be effected without endangering conflicting agitations among our respective friends; and, in retiring from his room, I remarked to him, that I would duly consider whether the offer of the mission to Russia would afford such an opportunity. With inexpressible astonishment, however, I in a few days learned, that during the last session certain members of Congress had been enabled, in returning to their respective homes, to state, that this identical offer would be made to me with the view of putting Mr. Monroe in the Department of State. This intelligence I, of course, mentioned with a becoming indignation to Mr. Madison upon his application afterwards to me for the result of my reflections on the proposed mission. He immediately, but with evident confusion, protested that he had not in any manner whatever authorised such a report, or even such an idea. I replied that I certainly ought not to attribute to a President of the United States a transaction so [illegible].—But as a report of so delicate a character had actually gone forth, my sense of honor could not hesitate a moment in rejecting the offer of the mission. Nor could I, upon the same principles, allow myself under such circumstances to retain the Commission of Secretary of State. I closed the conversation by remarking with great composure, that [illegible] must [illegible] in this affair a most [illegible] [illegible]. And, with very great [illegible] I [illegible] the inclination I felt, to [illegible], that of this intrigue he had [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

The power of a President of the U[nited States] to remove any officer other than a Judge, will not be controverted. Nor will any pretension be set up so absurd as a right to an office. But it is maintained that this power cannot consistently with the genius of our Government and with the respect due to the Senate, be exercised, as under an arbitrary Despotism, at the mere caprice of the Chief; but that in every such exercise of power a President of the United States must necessarily act upon his responsibility to his constituents for the rectitude of his motives. This brings me to the ground to be examined, namely, the *measures* alluded to by Mr. Madison, upon which has been founded his conduct towards me on this occasion. Each then, of the several measures, important or unimportant, in which there has been, at any time, a difference of opinion between us, I will now, unreservedly, in distinct articles, present to the view of the American People, with a hope, perhaps delusive, that they will therein find an apology, if not a justification in my behalf.

1st. The following letter was not prepared in virtue of any direction, or even intimation from Mr. Madison. It was written and sent by me when he was at his seat in Virginia. Before his departure from Washington, he, however knew, that I had it in contemplation to make such a call upon Mr. Erskine, and, as he had expressed no disapprobation, it of course took place. But I have since learned that he was not a little displeased that such an enquiry had been at all stirred. My fellow-citizens, in reading the letter and in adverting to the *denouement*, will, I trust, have no difficulty in estimating the purity of my motives, and as little in discovering the ground of his displeasure.

MR. SMITH to MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, August 9, 1809.

SIR,

I have just received from Mr. Pinkney, a letter inclosing a printed paper, purporting to be a copy of a despatch to you from Mr. Canning, which states, among other things, that "from the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith, it appears.

1st. "That the American Government is prepared, *in the event of his majesty's consenting to withdraw the* orders in council of January and November, 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part, the interdiction of its harbors to ships of war, and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts, so far as respects Great-Britain, leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

2d. "That America is willing to renounce during the present war, the pretension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemies colonies, from which she was excluded during peace:

3d. "Great-Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and the *bona fide* intention of America, to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great-Britain alone would in fact raise it with respect to all the world."

I have the honour to request you to favour me with such explanations as your candor will at once suggest, in relation to these imputed conversations.

I forbear to express to you, sir, the surprize that is felt at the extraordinary pretensions set forth in this letter of instructions, and especially at the expectation that this government would as a preliminary, recognize conditions, two of which are so manifestly irreconcilable to the dignity and interest of the United States. I, however, would remark that had you deemed it proper to have communicated *in extenso* this letter, it would have been impossible for the President to have perceived in its conditions or in its spirit, that conciliatory disposition which had been professed, and which, it was hoped, had really existed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

The Hon. D. M. Erskine, &c. &c."

2d. There was a serious difference of opinion between Mr. Madison and myself upon the bill touching our foreign relations, which was introduced by Mr. Macon early in the session of 1809-10. The policy, developed in that bill, became at once a subject of universal disapprobation. Not a word in its favor was to be found in any print. It was, [illegible] not forced upon the Nation. In its place, however, [illegible] Act of May [illegible] which the voice of the people in the expression of their indignation, in derision, called Macon, No. 2.

All that odium, which these two bills had excited throughout the United States, was by a certain management fastened upon Mr. Macon and others. In these measures, as unwise as humiliating, Mr. Madison was not at all seen by his constituents. Not a suspicion was entertained that he had any participation in acts so poorly calculated to effectuate their professed purpose of avenging the insults, of repairing the injuries and of maintaining the rights of the United States. To account, then, for the very acute sensibility of Mr. Madison as to these two Bills, it has become indispensably necessary to the purpose of this address to draw the mysterious curtain, that had at first entirely, and yet does in part, veil these transactions, and to state to my countrymen that the reprobated Bills, usually called Macon's Bill No. 1, and Macon's Bill No. 2, were in fact the special contrivance of Mr. Madison himself; that they were his great and efficient measures of the session; that instead of being recommended to Congress by the President himself, as the Constitution has wisely required, they were severally through a certain medium handed to Mr. Macon to be, it would seem, by him recommended.

Of these two measures, which were alike regardless of the prosperity and of the honor of the United States, I could not permit myself to be the advocate, and, especially, as I was well persuaded that the good sense, the honorable principles and the patriotic feelings of my countrymen would utterly condemn them.

3d. During the session of 1809-10, certain members of the Legislature, not satisfied with the policy of the measure, that had been proposed by Mr. Macon, strongly and repeatedly urged Mr. Madison to recommend to Congress by a message the necessity of bringing forth the resources of the nation for the purpose *of avenging the insults, of repairing the injuries, and of maintaining the rights of the United States.* Yielding to their importunities, he finally sent to Congress the following message:

[Here follows the message sent by Mr. Madison to Congress in January 1810, in relation to the volunteer force of 20,000 men, the classification of the militia, and the *hint* for calling into actual service the naval force of the United States *not then employed.*]

To this Message I had the following objections:

1st. If the honor and the interest of the United States did in fact imperiously call for war, then, instead of the half-way measures contemplated in the message, the recommendation ought to have been, that the abundant physical resources of the nation should be duly organized and brought forth with a tone, that would unequivocally manifest at home and abroad a determination to take a manly stand, and, especially, as such a precautionary measure has, not unfrequently, had the effect of averting war.

2d. If war was not the *real* object, whence was the necessity of filling the public mind with the alarm of war? Whence the propriety of expending our treasures in calling to arms 20,000 such men? Whence the policy of trifling with the manly, generous feelings of a brave, honorable, enterprising people as are the people of the United States.

3d. At all events, whatever may have been the real object, the studied ambiguity of the language of the message formed of itself a sufficient objection.—Of this ambiguity Mr. Madison was duly apprised. And, as was foreseen members of Congress not comprehending its meaning, applied, but in vain, for the requisite explanation. At length, a *republican* Senator, distinguished by his sound principles as a statesman, as well as by his independent feelings as a gentleman, did in a very able speech, make among other topics, the following pithy comment upon this extraordinary message.

"The President's message of the [illegible] instant has been introduced by the chairman of the committee in support of this Bill. Feeble must be the aid which this measure can derive from that source. This message, in point of obscurity, comes nearer my idea of a Delphic Oracle, than any state paper which has come under my inspection. It is so cautiously expressed that every man puts what construction upon it he pleases. Is he for war? The message breathes nothing but destruction and bloodshed. Is he for peace? The message is mere milk and water and whol[ly] [illegible]. Is he for the bill before you? The [illegible] its [illegible] passage. Is he [illegible] declare [illegible] ing army? Was then the message means 20,000 regular troops. Is he friendly to the militia? The message does not call for regular troops—it means militia.—Thus, so this message means any thing, or nothing, at the will of the commentator. If this message is oracular in its meaning, it was no less miraculous in its promulgation. The newspapers to the East of this, stated that such a message would be delivered, and stated its contents nearly one week before it reached the two Houses of Congress. To account for this phenomenon, is neither within my power nor province."

4th. The non-intercourse law of the last session was also the device of Mr. Madison. It too was introduced by Presidential machinery.

Should this statute be viewed, *as it ought to be*, in connexion with, and as emanating from the law of May, 1810, then will we have to look for the "*fact*" required by that law, namely, the actual revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

If this revocation did in fact take place, as declared by the Proclamation, then the act of May, communicated as it had been by the executive to the two Belligerent powers, did become *ipso facto* a compact between the United States and France, and in that case neither party had a right to disregard, or by law to change, its stipulated terms and conditions, as this Government confessedly did by the non-intercourse act of the last session.

The act of May, 1810, it is a sorrowful truth, did not provide for several obvious cases, wherein our merchants must necessarily have been much injured in the event of that law having been carried into effect in the crude form in which it had been passed. Of this improvidence our citizens might, in such case, well have complained against their Representatives, Executive as well as Legislative: but, from it our Government most assuredly could not have deduced a right to alter of itself the conditions of the compact. The other party might, indeed, from a sentiment of compassion, for our artless simplicity, have consented to such a change; but without such an acquiescence, it could not, *upon any principle of natural or political law, be done.*

If, however, the Emperor of France did not in fact revoke, as declared by the Proclamation, the Berlin and Milan decrees, the act of May did not become a compact between the United States and France, and, in that case, his imperial majesty had no claim against this government, founded upon that statute, to enforce the non intercourse against against the other belligerent.

What, then, was the evidence which had induced Congress to consider these decrees repealed, and which had accordingly induced them to pass the non-intercourse law? To the President in this, as in every other case touching our *foreign* relations, the Legislature must necessarily have looked for *information* and *recommendation*. From him they had in due form received what, they imagined, they were officially bound to consider as satisfactory evidence of the repeal of these decrees, namely, his *Proclamation* and his message, containing a *recommendation* to enforce the act of May, 1810. In respect then to this evidence, and in pursuance of this recommendation, did Congress pass the act called the non-intercourse law of the last session.

This non-intercourse law, let it be distinctly kept in mind, was passed, after the arrival at Washington of the new French minister, viz on the 2d day of March, 1811. And I have, moreover, to entreat my countrymen, deliberately and dispassionately to view it in connexion with my letters to General Armstrong, of the 5th of June, and 5th July, 1810, with my letter to general Turreau, of the 18th December, 1810, and with the information hereafter detailed in the 8th article of this address. And then, I trust, they will have a clear perception of the real ground of Mr. Madison's enmity to me with respect to this measure.

Notwithstanding the precise protestation, solemnly communicated to the French Government and openly promulgated to the whole world, in virtue of the letters from the State Department of June and July 1810, that [illegible] provision for restoring the property [illegible] seized by the order or at the instance of the French Government [illegible] be combined with a repeal of the French edicts *with a view* [illegible] *with Great* [illegible] such a provision being [illegible] [illegible] evidence of the [illegible] purpose of France towards the United States." Yet it is a fact, that before the passing of the non-intercourse law of the last session, viz. on the [illegible] Feb. 1811, the French Government had officially and formally through their minister, Mr. Serurier, communicate to this Government their fixed determination *not to restore the property that had been so seized*: And, moreover, from the information, which had been received by Mr. Madison, prior to the date of the non-intercourse law, it was, at the time of passing it, evident to my mind, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had not been revoked, as had been declared by the proclamation.

5th. At the session of Congress, 1809-10, a law was passed making some new regulations as to ministers and Barbary consuls. To this law, Mr. Madison saw strong objections—so strong, indeed, that he has hitherto utterly disregarded its provisions. Not having deemed it advisable, at the time this bill was submitted to him for his approbation, to return it with his negative, and not having considered it expedient at the last session to recommend, as the *constitution* requires, its repeal or its modification; he, at a late period of the session pressed me much to prevail upon some member to introduce, with that view, a bill into Congress. I remarked to him, as respectfully as I could, that I had powerful objections to every kind of private intermeddling with the business of members of the Legislature, and, especially, to such secret modes of recommending public measures to the consideration of Congress. He received my remark with great perturbation and was evidently much displeased.

Owing to the untoward provisions of this law, and to the unfortunate rules of Mr. Madison's calculating policy, six at least of our functionaries abroad, not holding their appointments as this law directs, are not entitled to, and cannot receive, the compensation provided by law for their services.

6th. Sensible as I have ever been, to the insults and injuries which the United States have received, again and again, from Great-Britain, I have at no time been blind to the reiterated outrages of France. And whatever may have been my view of the edicts and proceedings of either of these powers, compared with those of the other, I, in my discussions with their respective functionaries, have invariably held my eye steadily on the rights, the interest, and the honour of the United States. Never have I felt a disposition to identify my country with either of the belligerent nations. Never did I abstain from asserting the rights, or from vindicating the honour of the United States from an apprehension that either France or Great-Britain might thereby be exhibited to the world in an odious point of view. The following draught of a letter to Gen. Armstrong was accordingly prepared by me immediately after the letter of the Duke of Cadore, to which it refers, had been received. It was in the usual form laid before the President for his approbation. He, however, objected to the sending of it. And, as there is reason to believe, that this very letter constituted part of the ground of the hostility of Mr. Madison to me, it is deemed proper to give it publicity.

Copy of the draught of the letter proposed to be sent to Gen. Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JUNE, 1810.

GEN. ARMSTRONG,

Your letters of the — with their respective enclosures were received on the 21st day of May.

In the note of the Duke of Cadore nothing can be perceived to justify the seizure of the American property in the ports of France and in those of her allies. The facts as well as the arguments which it has assumed, are confuted by events known to the world, and particularly by that moderation of temper, which has invariably distinguished the conduct of this government towards the [illegible]. After a forbearance [illegible] by our steady observance of the [illegible] trality and of the [illegible] principles of justice, it is [illegible] surprize that the President [illegible] French government a disposition [illegible] the United States as the [illegible] aggressor. An act of violence which [illegible] existing [illegible] scarcely less than act of war, [illegible] required an explanation [illegible] not only the United States, but the world. But the note of the Duke of Cadore, instead of a justification, has not [illegible] even a plausible palliation or [illegible] apology for the seizure of [illegible] property.

There has [illegible] been a period [illegible] the United States [illegible] the British Orders [illegible] War [illegible] the United States [illegible] such [illegible] be [illegible] American Government [illegible] to prescribe the mode [illegible]

of exclusion of the vessels and merchandize of the Belligerent powers from our ports has been preferred to war, if municipal prohibition has been resorted to instead of invasive retaliation, with what propriety can the Emperor of the French pretend to see in that method of proceeding any thing else than a lawful exercise of sovereign power? To construe the exercise of this power into a cause of warlike reprisal is a species of dictation, which, could it be admitted, would have a tendency to subvert the sovereignty of the United States.

France has converted our law of exclusion into a pretext for the seizure of the property of the citizens of the United States. This statute was also in force against the vessels of G. Britain. If its operation had been considered by the French Government as of sufficient efficacy to justify this pretended reprisal, that very operation, as it would have been more severely felt by Great-Britain, ought also to have been considered as constituting a resistance to her orders, the non-existence of which resistance has been stated by the Duke of Cadore as the pretext for the act of violence exercised on the American property. The U. States having resisted the British Orders, the real ground of complaint would seem to be, not so much that the American Government has not resisted a tax on their navigation, as that it has likewise resisted the French decrees, which had assumed a prescriptive power over the policy of the U. States, as reprehensible as the attempt of the British Government to levy contributions on our trade was obnoxious. Placed in a situation where a tax was proclaimed on the one hand, and a rule of action prescribed on the other, the U. States owed it to their own honour to resist with corresponding measures the cupidity of the one and the presumption of the other. When the American Government sees in the provisions of the British orders an assumption of maritime power in contravention of the law of nations, how can it fail also to perceive in the French decrees, the adoption of a principle equally derogatory and injurious to the neutral character of the U. States.

The pretension, of subjugating American navigation to a tax, as advanced by the British order of November 1807, was in reality withdrawn by the order of the 26th of April, 1809. Yet ten months subsequent to the recal of that pretension, its alledged existence is made the basis of reproach against the American Government by the Emperor of the French. It would be fruitless to comment upon the disposition to insist upon the prevailing influence of a fact which no longer exists; which, when it did exist, was uniformly combated; and the final extinction of which was the manifest consequence of the measures of this Government.

If the American government had seized French vessels, as erroneously asserted in the note of the Duke of Cadore, the occurrence could only have been attributed to the temerity of their owners or commanders, who, after a previous notification, from the 1st of March to the 20th of May, of the act of exclusion, would have strangely presumed upon impunity in the violation of a prohibitory municipal law of the United States. Had France interdicted to our vessels all the ports within the sphere of her influence, and had she given a warning of equal duration with that given by our law, there would have been no cause of complaint on the part of the U. States. The French government would not then have had the opportunity of exercising its power, in a manner as contrary to the forms as to the spirit of justice, over the property of the citizens of the U. States.

It was, at all times, in the power of France to suspend, with regard to herself, our acts of exclusion, of which she complains, by simply annulling or modifying her decrees. Propositions to this effect have been made to her government through you. They were not accepted. On the contrary, a policy was preferred, which was calculated to produce any other result than that of a good understanding between the two countries. By the act of Congress of the last session an opportunity is again afforded to his Imperial Majesty to establish the most amicable relations between the United States and France. Let him withdraw or modify his decrees, let him restore the property of our citizens so unjustly seized, and a law of the United States exists, which authorises the President to promote the best possible understanding with France, and to impose a system of exclusion against the ships and merchandise of Great Britain in the event of her failing to conform to the same just terms of conciliation. In fact as the Emperor will now be acquainted with the fact, that no French vessels have been and will be seized in the ports of the United States, as the law of exclusion against the commerce of [illegible] may learn that the [illegible] upon nothing but [illegible]

rights, and that they still entertain a desire to adjust all differences with the government of France, upon a basis equally beneficial and honorable to both nations.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. SMITH.

Gen. Armstrong, &c. &c.

Instead of the animadversions contained in the aforegoing letter, the President directed the insertion of simply the following section in my letter of the 5th of June, 1810.

"As the John Adams is daily expected, and as your further communications by her will better enable me to adapt to the actual state of our affairs with the French government, the observations proper to be made in relation to their seizure of our property, and to the letter of the Duke of Cadore, of the 14th Feb. it is by the President deemed expedient *not to make, at this time, any such animadversions.* I cannot, however, forbear informing you, that a high indignation is felt by the President, as well as by the public, at this act of violence on our property, and at the outrage, both in the language and in the matter, of the letter of the Duke of Cadore, so justly pourtrayed in your note to him of the 10th of March."

It is worthy of notice, that the last sentence of the above section was merely a communication to Gen. Armstrong, personally, as to the impression made here by that outrage of the French government, and that it was not an *instruction* to him to make the emperor of France acquainted with the high indignation felt on the occasion by the President and by the nation. It simply shews, that our executive had, at that time, but just resolution enough to impart to *its own* minister the sentiments of indignation, that had been here excited by the enormous outrage of the Rambouillet decree, and by the insulting audacity of the Duke of Cadore's letter.

7th. Previously to the meeting of Congress last autumn, I expressed to Mr. Madison my apprehension that the emperor of France would not *bona fide* fulfil the just expectations of the United States; that our commerce would be exposed in his ports to vexatious embarrassments, and that *tobacco* and *cotton* would probably not be *freely* admitted into France. He entertained a different opinion, and, indeed, was confident that the Berlin and Milan decrees would *bona fide* cease on the first day of November, 1810, and that from that day our commercial relations with France would be encumbered with no restrictions or embarrassments whatever. I, nevertheless, told him that my impressions were such, that I would have a conversation with Gen. Turreau upon the subject, in my interview with him in relation to certificates of origin. In the course of the conversation, which thence ensued, I was greatly checked by the evident indications of utter indifference on the part of Mr. Madison. Instead of encouraging, he absolutely discouraged the making of any animadversions upon Gen. Turreau's letter of Dec. 12, 1810. But irresistibly impelled, as I was, by principles and feelings altogether American, I prepared in reply my letter of December 18, 1810, and laid it before Mr. Madison. Perceiving upon reading it that he could not but acquiesce in the sending of it, he merely suggested the expediency of adding to it what might have the effect of preventing the British government from presuming too much upon the ground taken in the letter.

This letter of the 18th of December being prominent in the catalogue of the offences that had brought upon me the displeasure of Mr. Madison, our fellow-citizens will dispassionately consider whether it ought to be looked at as "a sin beyond forgiveness."

8th. It is within the recollection of the American people, that the members of Congress, during the last session, were much embarrassed, as to the course most proper to be taken with respect to our Foreign relations, and that their embarrassments proceeded principally from the defect in the communications to them as to the views of the Emperor of the French. To supply this defect was the great desideratum. At a critical period of their perplexities the arrival at Norfolk of an Envoy Extraordinary from France was announced. Immediately thereon all their proceedings touching our foreign relations were suspended. Their measures, as avowed by themselves and as expected by the nation, were then to be shaped according to the information that might be received from Mr Serurier, especially, as he necessarily must have left France long after the all important first day of November.—Upon his arrival at Washington and immediately after he had been accredited, knowing, as I did, the impatience of Congress and of my countrymen, I lost no time in having with him a conference. This conference I concluded by stating that I would take the liberty of addressing to him a note propounding the several questions that I had just had the honor of putting to him in conversation and that unless by his answer I should be enabled to lay before the President with the utmost precision his communications to me, he would immediately be prepared the following draught of a note and considering the President's decision a matter of course, I had it in due official form copied by the appropriate clerk. But waiting on the President with it, and *after* having reported to him verbally the result of of the conference, I was, to my astonishment, told by him that it would not be expedient to send to Mr. Serurier any such note. His deportment throughout this interview evinced a high degree of disquietude, which occasionally betrayed him into fretful expressions. Having in view nothing but the dignity of the Government, and the prosperity of my country, and, overlooking his peevishness, I *entreated* him, but in a manner the most delicate, not to withhold from Congress any information that might be useful to them at so momentous a juncture.

The following is a copy of the letter I had prepared, as proper in my opinion, to be sent to Mr. Serurier. It needs no comment.

Department of State, February 20, 1811.

Sir,

Desirous of laying before the President with the utmost precision the substance of our conference of this day, and knowing that verbal communications are not unfrequently misunderstood, I consider it proper to propose to you in a written form the questions, which I have had the honor of submitting to you in conversation, namely:

1st. Were the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked in *whole* or *part* on the first day of last November? Or, have they at any time posterior to that day been so revoked? Or, have you *instructions* from your Government to give to this Government any assurance or explanation in relation to the revocation or modification of these decrees?

2d. Do the existing decrees of France admit into French ports with or without licences American vessels laden with the produce of the United States, and under what regulations and conditions?

3d. Do they admit into French ports with or without licences American vessels laden with articles not the produce of the United States, and under what regulations and conditions?

4th. Do they permit American vessels with or without licence to return from France to the United States, and upon what terms and conditions?

5th. Is the importation into France of any articles the produce of the United States absolutely prohibited? And if so, what are the articles so prohibited, and especially are *tobacco* and *cotton*?

6th. Have you *instructions* from your government to give to this Government any assurance or explanation in relation to the American vessels and cargoes seized under the Rambouillet decree?

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

R. SMITH.

Mr. Serurier, &c. &c.

9th. In my letter to Mr. Erskine of April 17th, 1809, Mr. Madison proposed, and, contrary to my ideas of propriety, insisted on inserting the following paragraph, viz.:—

"But I have it in express charge from the President, to state, that while he forbears to insist on a farther punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic Majesty to his own honor."

To this paragraph I had two objections:

1st. It is not reconcileable to that dignified decorum which the comity of governments, in their intercourse with each other, ought to observe.

2d. As in a case of individuals, so in a case of nations, wherein a reparation may be tendered for an aggravated insult; the party insulted cannot consistently accept a reparation in satisfaction, and in the same letter insist, that such reparation is not as satisfactory as in honor it ought to be. Such an acceptance would necessarily imply, that the pusilanimity of the party insulted had, from a dread of a conflict, disposed him to yield to what his logic at the same time told him was not an adequate atonement.

10th. By my letter to Gov. Claiborne of Oct. 27th, 1810, ordering him to take possession of that part of West-Florida *claimed by the United States*, he was authorised to call to his aid the regular army, and the whole militia force of the neighbouring territories. To this order Mr. Madison annexed, with his *own pen*, the following restrictive qualification, viz.; "Should, however, any particular place, however small, remain in possession of a Spanish *force*, you will not proceed to employ *force* against it, but you will make immediate report thereof to this department."

The idea of the whole military force of the United States being in full march and suddenly halting at the first appearance of a Spanish bayonet, or of their being restrained from taking possession to the full extent of what Mr Madison himself considered *our own ultimate claim*, was, to my mind, so humiliating, that I really could not disguise my opinion of the restriction under the mask of official reverence.

11th. In the month of December, next after my accession to the Department of State, I discovered that several American citizens, claimants under the 7th article of the British Treaty, had in vain presented for payment their respective claims. To my surprise I found that there was not within my controul any money for the discharge of those just claims: and, with equal surprise, I ascertained at the treasury, that Mr. Erving our agent in London had retained in his hands, as a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. the sum of 22,392 dollars, and that this sum, thus retained, was the very money that had been paid by the British Government, in trust, for the identical American citizens, whose claims had thus in vain been presented for payment. Neither in the Department of State, nor in any other department of government, was there to be found any record, or indeed any trace whatever, of a letter of any kind, authorising Mr. Erving to retain that sum of money. No circumstance, in relation to it, was within the recollection of any of the clerks. To my predecessor in office, I then resorted. From him, however, I could obtain no explanation. I nevertheless stated to him, that the claim of Mr. Erving, as it appeared on the books of the Treasury, was utterly inadmissible.—1st. Because being an officer with a *fixed annual* compensation, he could not, with propriety, receive an extra emolument; and, especially, for the same services, for which the established compensation was allowed. 2d. Because the money retained by him, was not the property of the United States; but was merely in the hands of this government, in trust, for certain citizens of the United States, whose claims under the British Treaty had been duly sanctioned.—Mr. Madison barely remarking that he had no knowledge or recollection of any of the circumstances of this affair, took occasion abruptly to call my attention to some other subjects. Perceiving, as I did, that he was not disposed to give me any instructions in relation to this affair, I informed him that I would lose no time in applying to Mr. Erving for the requisite explanation. And the following letter was accordingly written and transmitted to him.

"*Department of State, Dec. 19, 1809.*

Sir,

"Finding that the sums of money, heretofore drawn out of your hands, by authority of this Department, to this country, with a view to the payment of such claims, under awards of the board of Commissioners acting under the 7th article of the British Treaty, as you had not previously paid in London, are insufficient for that purpose, and that upon inquiry at the Treasury, there is still in your hands the sum of 5038 pounds 7 shillings sterling, I have to request that you will remit the same in some safe and convenient mode to this Department, and, as several claims, which have been presented here, must wait the arrival of this money for payment, I have further to request you to hasten this remittance as much as possible.

"Having learned at the Treasury also, that you have retained this sum, as a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. upon the monies, which have passed through your hands, I think it proper to apprise you, that no compensation of that kind can be allowed.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. SMITH."

George W. Erving, Esq. &c.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Erving, then in Cadiz, in his reply, informed me, that, upon his return to the United States, he would give me the necessary information. Upon his arrival at Washington, he accordingly shewed me a letter from Mr Madison himself, fully and explicitly authorising him to retain the sum of money in question. Whence then, it will be asked, did it happen, that of this letter there was no record—no trace whatever, in the Department of State? It is because it was not an *official* but a *private* letter, and of which the *original* and *duplicate* were both in Mr. Madison's own hand-writing. The following is the copy of this letter:

[DUPLICATE.]

"*Private.* WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1804.

"Dear Sir,

"Your several communications relating to the awards, seamen &c. have been just received, and with them *your private letter of Sept. 1st.* As the subject of this last may render an early answer interesting to you, I hasten to give it. Your observations on the reasonableness of some remuneration for your services have, as you wished, been submitted to the President. The result of his reflections for the present is, that I should suggest that you retain out of the next instalment in its passage through your hands to the Barings, a percentage of 2 1-2 on the awards actually received and to be received by you, and that you state it as an item in your account with the public. This will bring the equity of your claim regularly before the government, and will leave the way open for the choice of modes and funds as may finally appear most proper.

With great esteem and regard,

I am, dear sir, your obd't servant,

JAMES MADISON.

"*George W. Erving, Esq. London.*"

Expressing to Mr. Madison my surprise and regret that a money-transaction to so large an amount had been made the subject of a *private* letter, I remarked to him that he would now have to decide whether Mr. Erving would be allowed to retain this sum of money, and that should he be so allowed, then an application must necessarily be made to Congress for an appropriation of a like sum to enable the State Department to discharge the just demands of the claimants under the Treaty. I, moreover at the same time, stated to Mr. Madison that the agency of Mr. Erving had been from Sept. 1801, to Sept. 1805, and that the private letter of November 1804, giving to him 22,392 dollars, in addition to his annual salary of 2000 dollars, was in fact, allowing him a compensation of 7,598 dollars *per annum.* As, however, it appeared to the President that consistently with this *private letter*, Mr. Erving could not in candor or in equity be called upon to return to the Government this money. I was of course instructed by him to give his claim to it the sanction of the State Department, and moreover, to consider and put on *file*, as a *public* letter, the *private* letter of Nov. 3, 1804. And an application was afterwards accordingly made to Congress for the requisite appropriation.

The Senate having passed a resolution calling upon the President for certain information in relation to this subject, I frankly declared to him, that in case of his application to the State Department for a report, every consideration of duty would constrain me to set forth all the circumstances of this transaction. He manifested great perturbation and fretfully said, that the call of the Senate was evidently made with a view to injure him. In connexion with this unprecedented observation, I perceived unequivocal indications of dissatisfaction with respect to myself. And well assured as I am, and believing, as I sincerely do, that this affair had contributed in a great degree to the rupture that has taken place between Mr Madison and myself, I cannot but consider it a proper item in the catalogue to be exhibited on this occasion to the view of our fellow-citizens. It will suggest to every mind the following questions:

1st. As President Jefferson in the year 1801, with a view to save the public money, did, with the approbation of Mr. Erving, appoint him agent of the United States in London, with a fixed salary of 2000 dollars per year, to perform all the duties, which had been previously performed by Mr. Williams, Mr. Cabbot and Mr. Lenox, why did Mr. Madison, in 1804, in a *private way*, counteract this economical policy, by allowing to Mr. Erving a sum of money about the same in amount as the removed officers would have been entitled to claim, had they remained in office?

2d. Why did Mr. Madison allow to an officer having a stated salary, an extra compensation greatly exceeding in amount his fixed salary; and especially as that extra compensation was not for extra services; but merely for the same services for which the stated salary was originally allowed?

3d. Why was the letter making "unprecedented an allowance, not an official one? And why was there not left in the office some trace of it?

4th. Why did he depart so much from established usage, as to take the liberty of using the name of the President in a letter granting money, when it was intended at the time, not only that the letter was to be a private one, but that no trace of it should thereafter be found in the office?

5th. If, in November, 1804, it had been considered, that Mr. Erving was entitled to the additional compensation of so large a sum as 22,392 dollars for services *past* as well as *future*, why had not the case, at or about that time, been presented to Congress for the requisite appropriation? Why had it been suffered to remain, so many years, enveloped in secrecy and darkness?

6th. Why did Mr. Madison authorise Mr. Erving to retain this particular sum of money, as it was not the property of the United States; as it was, in fact, in the hands of this Government merely in trust for certain citizens of the United States; and especially, as he could not but have known that the honest claims of those suffering citizens would in time, be presented for payment; and that, in that case, to satisfy those claims the same amount of money must necessarily be drawn from the Treasury, as was actually done at the last session.

Having given to my fellow citizens a view of the circumstances under which I have resigned the commission of Secretary of State, it may not be amiss, as therewith somewhat connected, to give them a short sketch of the circumstances under which that commission had been received.

During the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, Mr. Madison and I were colleagues in office. There was between us, without intermission, an intimate personal intercourse. For the last four or five years, he visited me in my office, almost every day, for the purpose of interchanging ideas upon some affairs of his department.—Seldom did he write a paper of any importance, which he did not submit to my consideration before he gave to it its last shape. With a knowledge of me thus acquired, upon his becoming the President of the United States, he offered to me in the first instance, the office of Secretary of the Treasury.—Some short time after, and while I was employed in the necessary preparatory investigations in relation to the duties of the Treasury Department, Mr. Madison again called upon me and requested me take the station of the Department of State. And at the same time, he communicated to me the circumstances

that had rendered this change in his administration necessary, which, as they are not at all connected with the designs of this address, it will be improper here to recite.

However unnecessary it may appear to those who know me, I deem it proper on this occasion to declare, that at no time did I, nor, as I am well assured, did any relation or other friend of mine, give or convey directly to Mr. Madison indirectly to him, through any other person, in any manner or form, the slightest intimation, that I wished to be either Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of State.

Many despicable tales, as I have since understood, were last winter covertly conveyed to Mr. Madison by abject, designing sychophants, with a view not only to prejudice, but to *alarm* his mind, and among others, one that the Vice-President, General Armstrong and myself had been employed in concerting a plan to oppose him at the next Presidential election. This paltry story I had considered as utterly unworthy of notice. And perhaps I, at this time, attach to it too much importance in avowing, as I now do, that, while I was Secretary of State, I never had in conversation or in writing any communication whatever, directly or indirectly, upon any such subject with either the Vice-President or General Armstrong, or with either of them through any person whatever. But being, at this time, a private citizen, I may, I trust, be allowed to declare to my countrymen, as I most sincerely do, that to ensure the duration of the Republican party, as well as to preserve the honour and the best interests of the United States, it has become indispensably necessary, that our President be a man of energetic mind, of enlarged and liberal views, of temperate and dignified deportment, of honorable and manly feelings, and as efficient in maintaining, as sagacious in discerning the rights of our much injured and insulted country.

R. SMITH.

Baltimore, June 7, 1811.

P. S. It is, I trust, not expected by any person that I should enumerate the particular nominations to the Senate which I disapproved. Such an undertaking would, at this time, be as unjustifiable as it would be invidious.

By the last Mails.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 30.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

BY the arrival this day of the brig Junius, in 32 days from Cadiz, we have received a Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary, of the 23d of May, which contains a despatch from Gen. Blake to the Regency, announcing that on the 16th May, the combined English, Portuguese and Spanish army engaged Marshal Soult before Badajos, and, after a bloody action, routed him, he having lost 7000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

By the Caroline, Serrill, from Charleston, a confirmation is received of the defeat of the French Army near Badajos.

MR. FOSTER.

Captain Taylor, from Lisbon, arrived at Baltimore, reports, that on Wednesday last, a large British frigate, supposed to be the Minerva, with Mr. Foster on board, took a pilot and came into the Bay with the Susan.

The frigate anchored in Lynhaven Bay, the tide not serving to go into Hampton Roads, where she appeared to have been destined.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at Wiscasset, from Liverpool, papers have been received at the Coffee-House, as late as 27th May. It appears, by their contents, that the official particulars of the defeat of Massena near Almeida, and the surrender of that city, had reached England; that Figuera, and several other important places in Spain, had fallen into the hands of the patriots; that the movements in the North of Europe, continued to afford strong indications of a rupture between Russia and France; that the reports of his Majesty's health continued to be more and more unfavorable, and that *all* hopes of his restoration were now at an end; that the Prince Regent was becoming very popular among all classes of his subjects.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

An arrival at Newburyport, from Oporto, and another at Salem, from Lisbon, bringing dates to the 27th May, furnish the important intelligence of a second grand battle on the frontiers of Portugal. The accounts from both places, differ in nothing else than the loss sustained by the contending armies, one of them making the total of killed and wounded on the part of the French to be 14,000 men; and on the part of the English 8000; the other report reduces the former to 7000, and the latter to 5000. They however, both agree in stating that the action was fought on the 16th May at Albapera, between the Combined forces under Marshal Beresford, aided by Generals Castanos and Blake, and the French troops under Marshal Soult. The latter consisted of about 25,000 men, 4000 of which were cavalry. The strength of the combined force is not mentioned. In the night succeeding the battle, the French took up a retrograde march, and were immediately followed by the patriot army. Among the French loss are two Generals killed, (Ruffin and Gazon) and three wounded; among the allies, General Houghton killed, Generals Stewart and Cole, wounded. Marshal Beresford is reported to have shewn on this occasion the most consummate skill and courage, exposing himself to the most imminent danger, whenever the vicissitudes of the day required it. At one time, a French officer came up to him, and demanded a surrender; but at the instant he was shot dead by a Portugnese dragoon.

Lord Wellington writes from Villar Formoso, 16th May, that the French garrison of Almeida had blown up the walls, and cut their way through the blockading lines.

A letter from Lisbon of May 28, says, "A feu-de-joie is now firing, on account of the victory at Albapera."

☞ Since the above was put in type, we have been obligingly furnished with a translation of the *official* account of this brilliant action, which occupies ten pages in the Lisbon Gazette. The particulars are minutely stated, and would be interesting to a military character; but the above summary contains all their important points.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1811.

MR. SMITH's PAMPHLET.

We request the earnest attention of our readers to Mr. Smith's pamphlet, which we have given in this day's Mercury. Let them read it carefully, and remember at the same time, that it is a disclosure (by one of the American cabinet) of political knavery, treachery, meanness and duplicity, such as is sufficient not merely to shake the confidence of every honest man of every party, in Mr. Madison, but to deprive him of it altogether. The deluded people of this country have now presented to their astonished eyes, a scene which beggars description—not on doubtful authority, but on good *Democratic* authority, that of the late *Secretary of State!* What will they, what can they now think of the men to whom have been confided the destinies of this republic. Are they honest, are they capable, are they uncorrupted? are serious questions, and which will naturally be asked by every intelligent reader.

NATIONAL BIRTH-DAY.

The 35th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town with all that festive joy and patriotic enthusiasm, which the great event it commemorates should inspire. The dawn was welcomed by a federal salute from forts Wolcott and Adams, and from Washington-Square by the Artillery Company, the ringing of bells, and a brilliant display of colours from the vessels in the harbor, and in various parts of the town. At 10 o'clock A. M. agreeably to the arrangements made by the town-committee, and published in our last, a numerous and highly respectable procession was formed on the parade, and proceeded, under the escort of the Newport Artillery Company, commanded by Ensign TOWER, to Trinity-Church, and on its entrance was greeted with the smiles of a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies. After prayers, by the Rev. Mr. WHEATON, the Declaration of American Independence, was read by Mr. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, with great force and propriety; after which an Oration was delivered by Mr. THOMAS LYMAN.—The purity of sentiment, brilliancy of thought, elegance of diction, and energy of delivery, which distinguished this performance, afforded the highest satisfaction to the patriot, the sage, and the man of letters.—We indulge the hope of soon seeing this very elegant composition in print. The ceremonies of the day were introduced and interspersed by vocal and instrumental music, selected with great taste and judgment, and performed in a style of excellence which has seldom been equalled. Great praise is due to Mr. THOMAS HANDY for conducting, also to Messrs. STEBBINS and AUCHMUTY, and to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the performances. On the return of the procession to the parade, a national salute was fired by the Artillery Company, and the various bells in the town rang a joyful peal. The Artillery Company then proceeded to Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House, where they partook of an elegant dinner, provided for the joyous occasion, after which a number of toasts were drank, accompanied by a number of popular and patriotic songs; among the toasts given were the following:

The day we celebrate: Doubtful in the onset, but glorious in the event.

General GREENE: The patriot and hero.—While true merit shall be esteemed, the name of GREENE will never be forgotten.

Washington: though dead, his virtues live, and give lustre to his memory.

A large number of citizens also repaired to Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House, and participated in an elegant entertainment, with all that social pleasure and convivial hilarity which the recollection of the 4th of July 1776, could possibly inspire, and united in drinking a number of patriotic toasts; among them were the following:—

The memory of the Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE: a man who arrived at the zenith of fame, without the least exertion.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the morning star in the political horizon: May it soon emerge from the darkness in which it is enveloped, and shine with an effulgence that shall extinguish the dingy light of the democratic constellation.

The Orator of the Day: May his patriotic sentiments, unfolded with modest firmness, and enforced by delicate and persuasive eloquence, live in the heart of every hearer.

The day ended as it commenced, in the utmost harmony. May each future anniversary be celebrated with equal splendor and patriotism.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK, at the Bank Room on Monday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors thereof for the year ensuing, viz:—

SAMUEL ELAM, FRANCIS BRINLEY, JONATHAN BOWEN, CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, WILLIAM CROOKE, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, JOHN EARL, jun. STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, JOHN P. MANN.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, SAMUEL ELAM was re-appointed President, and JOHN L. BOSS Cashier of said Bank.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

COMMUNICATION.

On WRIFFORD's Method of WRITING.

Several attempts have been made of late, in this place, to teach *Penmanship* on an improved plan; but most of them have, I believe, been unsuccessful.—From the deceptions that unskilful teachers have practised upon the public, and particularly upon this place, many judicious persons have been led to conclude, that all the extraordinary pretensions, in teaching this Art, are an imposition. But from an examination of *Wrifford's System of Writing*, I am fully convinced that he has made some valuable improvements in *style* and arrangement of the *elementary principles*; and from the public communications which have appeared in many places where his system and method of teaching have been introduced, and from the testimony of many of the first characters, together with the specimens of improvement made by learners in different places, I am induced to believe his system and method of teaching will answer a most valuable purpose. I am the *more induced to believe it*, from the *improvement that several persons*, who are attending Mr. RAND's instructions, are now making in town. If as much can be learnt, by attending a few hours under the instruction of Mr. WRIFFORD, or of some person who is capable of teaching on his plan, as can be learnt in the usual way of learning to write in a number of months, it is certainly an object to try the experiment. If Mr. Rand can produce *such* a change in a person's hand-writing by the use of a few lessons, and I think the improvement of his present scholars favors the pretension, I earnestly hope he will have a large share of patronage from this place, as well as he has had from many other places where he has taught.—Should it be said that others have made as great pretensions as Mr. RAND, and have not succeeded, it might be asked if they came recommended by *many* of the first characters in New-England? A recommendation may sometimes be obtained through fraud, of a single individual; but when a person is recommended by a large number of persons of the first respectability in different places, it may reasonably be presumed he is no deceiver. There is now an opportunity, not only of knowing Mr. RAND's pretensions, whether they be true or false, but of knowing Mr. WRIFFORD's, for he has acknowledgedged Mr. RAND qualified to instruct on his plan.

Notwithstanding the many impositions by which some in this place have been deceived, I would recommend that Mr. WRIFFORD's method of writing be examined by persons who are judges, and that they ascertain the improvements which *adventurers* are now making with Mr. RAND; and if he be able to learn persons as he pretends, or if his method of teaching will answer any valuable purpose, let us endeavour to bring into common use an improvement in the acquisition of an *art—Penmanship*—an art which is indispensably necessary for the man of business, which is an ornament to the gentleman, and which is a fine accomplishment to the lady. *OBSERVER.*

Died,

In this town on Tuesday last, Mr. *ELISHA LAWTON*, in the 78th year of his age.

On Thursday last, after a long illness which she sustained with great fortitude, Miss *MARY GODDARD*, in the 59th year of her age.—Her funeral will be This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the house of her Brother, Mr. *Thomas Goddard*, in Washington-street, which her relations and friends are requested to attend.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
JULY 6, 1811.

ENTERED.

Sloop Golden Age, Billington, New-York: do. Fame, Davis, ditto.

CLEARED.

Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-York.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, Schooner Olive, Swift, of Bristol, 19 days from Havanna.—Left June 15th Brigs Russell, Easton, just arrived in 18 days from this port: German Peggy, Gorton, for do. ready for sea: sch'r Hiram, Dennis, and Azubah & Ruthy, Shearman, both for this port; Gov. Strong, Burt, for Warren: Margaret, Snow, Philadelphia: ship Erato, for New York: brig John, of Gloucester, just arrived in 42 days from Algeziras. June 21, in lat. 33, long. 77, spoke brig Industry, 16 days from New-Orleans for Cadiz: June 27th, in lat. 37, 50, spoke brig Mary, from Philadelphia for Havanna.—On Wednesday last, off Block-Island, spoke the ship Union, Coombs, 40 days from Lisbon for Baltimore, who politely gave Capt. Swift Lisbon papers to the 17th of May, but their contents have been anticipated by later arrivals at Boston.

The ships New Good-Intent, Lawton, for New-York, and Eliza, Tobey, for Baltimore, both of this port, were at Dublin May 18th, and were to sail on the 1st of June.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land situated in Bridge-street, being the property of Mr. *John Dayton*. Conditions at time of sale.

S. DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 6.

On TUESDAY, August 6, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. at Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House.

THAT Valuable FARM, known by the name of the *Harrison Farm*, containing 160 Acres, lying within one mile of Newport, (R. I.)—This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the fencing good. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from its peculiar situation, affords an excellent scite for a navy yard, and from a late discovery it is believed there is a valuable marble or soap stone quarry on said Farm. For further particulars, enquire of

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, July 5.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, that a Dividend on the stock of said Company will be paid at the Bank of Rhode-Island, during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 8th instant.

Also, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors will be held on Monday, the 29th inst. at XI o'clock A. M. at the Office of the *Newport Insurance Company.*

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 3.

Penmanship.

MR. RAND respectfully gives notice, that he will begin with a second class in teaching the ART OF WRITING, on Monday, the 8th of July, in a room near Mr. Townsend's Coffee House. Persons of suitable age and common genius may acquire a fair, regular *Hand Writing* by the use of twelve exercises, one and a half hour each. Ladies may be accommodated with Lessons at the Writing Room or at their Houses. For further particulars enquire at the Coffee-House.

Newport, July 5.

MR. RAND,

IS recommended to the public in the line of his profession, by the following Gentlemen of Providence:—*His Excellency Wm. Jones: the late Gov. Fenner: Hon. R. Jackson, jun.: James Burrill, jun. Esq. Preceptors Rawson and Mc'Clentock, A. M. Atwell, Esq. C. R. Greene, Henry Cushing, Rev. James Wilson, Rev. Henry Eden, Rev. N. B. Crocker, Dr. Levi Wheaton, Moses Brown, Gen. Wm. Barton, W. H. Smith, O. M. Brown, David Vinton, Charles Sheldon.*

Bristol, June 11, 1811.

Mr. Rand having exhibited to us satisfactory evidence, that by Mr. Wrifford's method of instruction, he is capable of teaching the ART OF PENMANSHIP in a much shorter time than is usually devoted to that purpose, we cheerfully recommend him to our friends and the public, as possessing peculiar talents for the art he professes.

Right Rev. A. V. Griswold, James D'Wolf, Wm. D'Wolf, Charles D'Wolf, Henry D'Wolf, Rev. Henry Wight, Preceptors Alden and Osborn, Sherjashub Bourne

Books & Stationary.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have lately received,

THREE Cases of English and American STATIONARY. The Stationary is of the best quality, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New-York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices.—Among which are a few reams of best gilt edged, plain, wove, vellum laid, and hot press'd English LETTER-PAPER, and a few reams elegant embossed note Paper, of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt edged Billet Paper.—Red and black Wafers, and Sealing Wax of a superior quality.—Very superior black and red Pencils.—Best Windsor Soap.—Real Dutch and English Quills, from 84 to 50 Cents per hundred.—A few groce of genuine Walkden's black Ink Powder.—More than Twenty different kinds of Visiting CARDS, some of which are very elegant, &c. &c.

BIBLES, a very large Assortment, and of almost every size and price.

They have also received very considerable additions to their former stock of BOOKS, which makes their collection valuable and scientific, and comprises several Thousand Volumes of Books of the most approved Authors, in every branch of literature, and is now by far the largest and best collection ever before offered for Sale in this State, a Catalogue of which may be had, gratis, at their Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, where Country Store-keepers, social and private Libraries, are supplied on as good terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.—They have always for Sale, every new publication of merit as soon as from the press, and at the publisher's prices.

School-Books.

Constantly for sale as above, at wholesale or retail,

A full assortment of all the College and School-Books in use, at as low prices as at any store in America.

Newport, May 23.

In TOWN-COUNCIL,
Newport, July 1st, A. D. 1811.
To Tavern-Keepers and Retailers of spirituous Liquors.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Town-Council will be specially convened at the State-House, on MONDAY, the 15th inst. at the Council Chamber, to grant Licenses to such persons as shall have previously lodged their application with the Clerk, and shall appear qualified to receive them. *Witness,*

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of HENRY BAILEY, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, July 2

THE Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of PHILIP CRANDALL, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

JOB TOWNSEND, }
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET CRANDALL, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 2, 1811.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of JENNY HAMPSHIRE, deceased, a coloured woman, represented insolvent give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period.

ROBERT DUNBAR, }
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport June 3

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office Supreme Judicial Court, July 2, 1811*

WHEREAS *Zerviah Dennis*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, wife of Joseph Dennis, hath this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of matrimony between her and her said husband may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce be promulgated.

This is therefore to give notice to the said *Joseph Dennis* and to whomsoever else it may concern, that they be and appear before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted. GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

FROM AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

An EPITAPH on the four Children of R. FOSTER, Esq. of Cambridge, who died in their infancy.

WRITTEN BY B. ROBINSON.

BOLD Infidelity ! turn pale and die :
Beneath this stone four infants ashes lie ;
Say, are they lost, or sav'd ?—
If death's by sin, they sinn'd, because
they're here ;
If Heaven's by works, in Heaven they
can't appear :
Reason—ah, how deprav'd !
Revere the Bible's sacred page, the
knot's unty'd,
They died, for ADAM sinn'd, they live,
for JESUS died.

John Johnson,

At Store No. 60, Thames-Street, (nearly opposite Mr. William Crooke's,)

HAS the following assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, for cash, viz :—Madeira and Lisbon Wines, Jamaica Rum, Geneva, bottled Porter, per cask or dozen ; bottled Cider, per barrel or doz ; Anniseed, and a few bottles of Florence Oil.

N. B.—Four or five ready furnished Chambers for Lodgings ; and genteel Boarding, may be had as above.

Newport, May 22.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very reasonable terms, his very valuable estate in Thames street, a few rods north of the Brass-Market. The Lot is 78 feet front, and extends to the cove 535 feet. There is on this lot a large and convenient Dwelling-House, in good repair, a hatter's shop, and a stable.—This estate is unquestionably a good a stand for business as any in Newport, and is particularly convenient for a Lumber Yard.—For terms, apply to Mr. *Charles Feke*, or to

BENJAMIN COZZENS.

Newport, June 27.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Broad-street, No. 55, consisting of a well finished House, and a large Garden and Yard, with every convenience for a family.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

CORNELL LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, June 28.

REUBEN TABER,

TAILOR.

HAS taken the Room over the store now occupied by Mr. *Saunders Malbone*, (opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House) where intending to carry on his business, he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

Newport, June 26.

WILLIAM ALMY,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public.

THAT he has taken that large and convenient House of Capt. *John Wood's*, in Middletown, 1 1-2 miles from Newport, where he intends keeping a genteel Boarding-House. Gentlemen or Ladies wishing to spend a few weeks or months at his House, can be accommodated.—He likewise informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he keeps a house of Entertainment for those that ride or walk out for pleasure.

Middletown, June 27.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant Country seat, with about [illegible] Acres of Land, 4 1-2 miles from Town, on the west road, on a [illegible] —Apply to THOMAS LYMAN.

Newport, June [illegible]

TO LET,

THE House in [illegible]-street, [illegible] of Mr. C. C[illegible] [illegible] excellent [illegible]

JOHN L. BOSS.

N. B. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET,

ONE [illegible] Store [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] and M[illegible]

WALTER CHANNING.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

[illegible]

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

[illegible] Grand Union Co[illegible] may be examined [illegible] and Lottery Office.

Newport, May 28.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE just received their Spring supply of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, comprising an extensive variety, which together with their former stock, will constitute an excellent assortment. They keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of Nails, of the very best quality.—Also, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades, Steel, &c. &c. Likewise Swedes Iron assorted, from 1 1-4 to 2 3-4 inch flat, and 1-2 to 3-4 inch square.

Newport, May 16.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July next, to such persons as may appear by the books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein on Thursday, the 27th day of June inst. and according to the stock standing in their names on the said books on said day.

By order of the President & Directors,

WM. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 20.

RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared and paid on MONDAY, the 1st day of July 1811, and on every succeeding day, during Bank-hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders whose names stand on the books of this institution on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares ceases, until the aforesaid 1st July.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 20.

WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS,

Offers for sale at his Store, No. 15, Banister's Wharf.

Wilmington, Alexandria, Philadelphia, & New York } FLOUR, superior quality.

10 Hhds New-England Rum.
50 boxes Doolittles Soap.
25 casks Whale Oil.
17 boxes sperm Candles.
7 bags Coffee.
5 barrels Havanna Sugars, &c. &c.

☞ W. G. BURROUGHS contemplating a new arrangement in business, desires such persons as have been indebted to him for more than six months, to make speedy payment, seriously assuring them that unless this request is very shortly complied with, he will without discrimination or apology, put their Notes and Accounts out of his hands for collection.—Those to whom he may be indebted, are invited to call and receive their dues.

Newport, June 14.

HATS,

AT No. 91, THAMES-STREET.

B. & S. G. Weaver,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general.

THAT they have just completed their Spring supply of HATS, bought at New-York by one of the firm, consisting of Men's Beaver, elastic sattin Beaver, castor and knapt Hats, of all sizes and prices.—*Also*, A very great assortment of Youth's and Children's Hats. All which will be sold as cheap as at any store in the State.

April 12, 1811.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
A few barrels Boston Mess Beef.
For sale by C. COOK.

Newport, May 30.

HENRY BULL & Co.

Offer for Sale,

FIFTY Pieces best Ravens DUCK, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, March [illegible]

TO LET,

And possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House in Spring-street, with a large Garden, and every necessary convenience; now in the occupancy of *R. B. Munro*, Esq.—[illegible] apply

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

[illegible]

TO LET,

THAT [illegible] House [illegible] Ea[illegible]-street [illegible] possession given. Apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

No. [illegible] Thames-street.

Newport [illegible]

TO LET,

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

Writing Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

SEVENTY-FIVE Reams of Foolscap, No. 1, WRITING PAPER, of an excellent quality, manufactured in Hartford, (Connecticut,)—and Eighty Reams Burbank's Foolscap No. 1, of a quality superior to any ever before made by him.—Also, 60 Reams Burbank's Pot No. 1, and 50 Reams Letter Paper, of a very excellent quality.—They have also just received, a quantity of Brandywine Letter, Demy, Medium and Royal Paper.—The above will be sold at prices warranted to be as low as at any store in New-England.

Also for sale as above,

100 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER, of a superior quality, warranted to contain 24 sheets in each quire, and as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

Account Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

Newport, June 21.

Robert Robinson,

Has for Sale, now Landing from the Ship Ocean,

SWEDES IRON, from 3 to 1 1-2 inches, flat bars, and from 1 1-4 to 3-4 inches, square bars, of different dimensions.

He has also for Sale,

1300 bushels Cadiz SALT.

Newport, Feb. 16.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, June 7.

FOR SALE,

THREE Thousand Bushels of Cadiz SALT, of the first quality, by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

April 12, 1811.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 67 Thames-street.

21,000 wt. Hemp Yarns.
150 barrels and half barrels Mess and Prime Beef.
3000 wt. best Coffee.
1 Bale superfine Broadcloths.
1 do. middling Do.
1 do. superfine and fine Cassimeres.
5 Trunks furniture and other Prints.
1 case white Threads.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved credit.

Newport, March 23.

COLOURED LUSTRINGS.

JUST opened at P. O. RICHMOND's Cash store, a handsome assortment of plain and plaid Lustrings ; and a few pieces very fine India book Muslins 5-4 wide, at 2 Dollars per yard.

Also, A large assortment of summer Goods of every description, cheap as usual.

Newport, June 8.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT well-known Estate formerly owned by *John L. Coltons*, Esq. within half a mile of Newport, and adjoining the Harrison Farm, and contains about 150 Acres, is under excellent cultivation, has on it a good Dwelling-House and out-buildings, is well fenced and watered, and excelled by none for tillage and pasture.—Few farms embrace so many advantages on this Island ; connected with the Harrison Farm, (which is also for sale,) it would make one of the most valuable estates in this part of the country.—For particulars apply to Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, Newport, or to

ELISHA BROWN.

Tiverton, May 16.

HARRISON FARM, FOR SALE.

THIS Valuable Tract of Land, situated within one mile of Newport, Rhode-Island, containing [illegible] [illegible]

PHILIP TILLINGHAST.

[illegible]

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet Cherry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice, 15 bales Cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in store, Bar Iron, spike and nail rods, Duck, Cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

CHEAP GOODS.

S. & J. F. TOWNSEND,

At their Stores, No's. 137 & 137, Thames-street, sign of the Eagle.

OFFER for sale a handsome assortment of English and India Goods, just replenished from the latest importations, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Also, A general assortment of American manufactured Goods, of the first quality, which cannot fail to please the purchaser.

Newport, June 20.

SPRING GOODS.

P. O. RICHMOND,

HAS just received at his Cash store, a large assortment of fresh imported seasonable GOODS, among which are a few trunks of low priced Calicoes and Ginghams, from 9d to 4s6 per yard, fine India cottons for 9d per yard, and a few bales cash. of a superior quality, which will be sold very cheap.

Newport, April 12, 1811.

FOR SALE,



THE Schooner WILLIAM, burthen [illegible] Tons, a strong substantial vessel, 3 years old, [illegible] deck, carries a very large cargo, remarkably well, and is in [illegible] order.—For terms, apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, June 20.

New Stationary, and School-Books.

Josiah C. Shaw,

No 118, Thames-Street.

HAS just opened, and offers for sale upon as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, the following articles, viz :—

All kinds of Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, at various prices from 125 cents to 20 cents per quire.

Eighty reams brown Wrapping common and 25 do brown and blue, of best quality, Hartford.

An assortment of Quills per 100 or thousand, from 80 cents to 3 Dollars per hundred.

Lead Pencils with and without cases, from 10 to 125 cents each.

Mathematical Instruments in cases.

Scales and Dividers.

Williamson's three-slit celebrated Metallic Pens.

Ivory and bone Folders.

Paint boxes and camels hair Brushes.

Red and black sealing Wax.

Red and black Wafers, by ounce, box or pound ; Sand and pounce Boxes.

Conversation, visiting and playing Cards.

Walkden's genuine Ink Powder.

Copy Slips, indelible Ink, back-gammon tables, ink and sand glasses for portable desks.

An assortment of pen pocket & desk knives.

Ink stands, ink cake, gentlemen's pocket, and memorandum books, slates & slate pencils.

Commercial Blanks, blank Writs and Executions for Justices.

Brass Ink stands, with top knife and pen.

India rubber, black sand, shaving soap and boxes, water boxes, bonnet paper.

BOOKS.

Bowditch's Navigator, American Ship-Master's Assistant, Blunt's Coast Pilot.

Perry's Dictionary.

Murray's Sequel and Reader.

Bibles, Testaments, & Daboll's Arithmetic.

Webster's, Alden's & Murray's Spelling Books ; Murray's Introduction.

Staniford's Art of Reading.

Hymns for Infant Minds.

A well-assorted collection of Books for children, in poetry and prose, calculated to lead the juvenile mind to virtue ; Primers, &c.

A very handsome assortment of walking canes and whips from 3 Dolls 50 Cts to 25 cents each.

A small assortment of Trunks.—In a few days will be received and for sale as above a good assortment of Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, &c. &c.

Great allowance will be made to those who buy Stationary for Schools or to sell again.

☞ Lottery, Exchange and Broker's business transacted as usual, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Stationary, Exchange & Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-street. }

Newport, June 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been [illegible] SAMUEL LAWTON [illegible] Mariner, deceased [illegible] [illegible] are payme[illegible] mands aga[illegible]

[illegible] ELLIMAN, Jun.

Newport, M[illegible] 4.

S. & E. Martin,

No. 51, Long-Wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

ELEVEN Tons ENGLISH IRON flat, round and square bars.
6 Do. Swede's Ditto, flat and square:
5 Do Russia Ditto, old Sable, suitable for cart and waggon tire.
2 Do spike Rods
100 Crates best Staffordshire and Liverpool Earthen Ware.
30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white hermit printed, willow and tree patterns extra quality, direct from the potteries in Staffordshire.
6 Hogsheads best China, containing Tea and Coffee setts, compleat.
6 Boxes gilt China; same.
2000 wt. English dry White Lead.
20 Kegs Ditto, ground in Oil.
354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.
560 Boxes best brown Havanna Sugars, entitled to debenture
7 Casks London Porter.

Newport, July 7, 1810.

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat ; 5 8, 6 8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboose and Anchors, of various sizes—Linseed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours ; Tar Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin ; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours ; sheathing Paper ; Spike and Nails assorted ; Hooks and Thimbles wood and brass Compasses ; Quadrants ; Telescopes ; Book Charts, &c together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavilla Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

Cranston & Shaw,

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE,

TEN Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
5 do 3d do St. Croix Do.
10 Pipes Gin
100 Barrels superfine New York Flour
100 do do Wilmington Do.
50 Bags old Batavia Coffee,
40 do. West-India Do.
[illegible] chests Souchong Tea.
1 Keg Tobacco
2 barrel Prime Beef.
2 quarter-casks Malaga Wine.

Newport, Jan. 12

Henry Bull & Co.

No. 78 Thames street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

CLEAR and Merchantable pine and spruce Boards ; Timber ; window frame stuff, spruce and hemlock scanting ; 300,000 cedar and pine shingles ; cedar clapboards ; laths ; birch boards, plank and joist ; 2½ and 3 inch pine and spruce plank, suitable for ship building or repairing ; an assortment of Nails ; Paints of various colours by the keg. —Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES wholesale and retail.—American manufactured Cotton Yarn and cloth cheaper than at any other store in Newport.—They have now on hand 10 pipes country gin of a superior flavour ; 20 bbls. prime Pork ; 12 bales upland cotton ; 60 boxes mould candles ; 50 do. best brown soap ; Russia and Ravens Duck by the bolt ; Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong Tea by the chest, and a few hogsheads retailing molasses. All which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.

They likewise inform their friends they transact Auction and Commission business. Every attention will be paid to the interest of their employers, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B.—Persons wishing to purchase Lumber by the Cargo may be supplied on the most advantageous terms and shortest notice.

Newport, August 30, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality ; Molasses by the gallon ; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel ; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound ; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity ; Wheat Bran by the bushel ; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Ex'r.*

Newport, Rhode Island, Dec 15, 1809.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand, Banister's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. [illegible] 1809.

THE Subscriber [illegible] Newport [illegible] of Newport [illegible]

[illegible]